

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

"SEEK YE THE LORD, ALL YE MECK OF THE EARTH, WHICH HAVE BROUGHT HIS JUDGMENT;
SEEK RIGHTEOUSNESS, SEEK MEEKNESS: IT MAY BE YE SHALL BE HID IN THE DAY OF THE
LORD'S ANGER."—Zephaniah ii, 3.

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Price One Penny.

PRESIDENT YOUNG'S TRIP NORTH.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 631.]

Logan, August 23.

At 8 o'clock a.m., President Young and several of the company met with the Logan Sunday school. This was a most interesting meeting. Who, that entertains any desire for the future prosperity of Zion, can feel indifferent respecting our Sunday schools? They are working out an immense amount of good, and the fruits are not so apparent yet as they will be. One excellent result has followed their establishment in every settlement and ward that we have visited, namely, leading men and parents begin to perceive their worth, and are affording them the needed encouragement. There is probably no school in the Territory with which greater pains have been taken since its organization than with this of Logan. They sing sweetly and in harmony, and their replies to the questions which were asked of them were very correct. *Appropos* of children, the most striking feature that we see in visiting the settlements, and in the receptions

which they give to President Young and his company, is the great number of children on every hand. If the settlements were in close proximity one to another, it might be suspected that they were borrowed for the occasion; but in Logan, when the question was asked, if their neighbors had not loaned them some for the display, they assured us that Logan had not turned out near all its children. They had been kept at home for various causes, which they explained. One of these is the whooping cough, which is just now very prevalent here among the children. The Psalmist says that children are an heritage of the Lord, and that happy is the man who has his quiver full of them; they shall not be ashamed, but they shall speak with (or subdue, as one version has it) the enemies in the gate. Certainly, according to this, the residents of these valleys should neither be unhappy nor ashamed, and they should be able to speak with the enemies in the gate, for their quivers are generally full,

in the sense David uses the phrase.

President Young and Elders Geo. A. Smith and Geo. Q. Cannon addressed the children in encouraging and instructive remarks.

THE MEETINGS

To-day at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. were very crowded. We estimated, by measuring the size of the bowery, and allowing 400 square inches for each person, that there were at least 4,500 persons in the congregation. The forenoon was occupied by Elders John Taylor and Geo. Q. Cannon. The afternoon by Elders Lorenzo Snow, Charles C. Rich (who reached here in good health yesterday morning from Bear Lake Valley), Geo. A. Smith, and President Young. The speakers all had excellent liberty, and the people were taught many principles which, if practiced by them, will increase their happiness and prepare them for a glorious future. Immediately after meeting the animals were hitched to the carriages, and the company started for Wellsville.

THE MONSTERS OF BEAR LAKE.

We have had conversation with brother Charles C. Rich and other brethren from Bear Lake Valley, respecting the monsters which have been seen in the Lake, an account of which, from the pen of brother Joseph C. Rich, was published in the *EVENING NEWS* a short time ago. They all firmly believe the account as published. They consider the testimony that has been given by so many individuals, who have seen these creatures in so many places and under a variety of circumstances, indisputable. They would believe these persons upon any other subject, and they cannot withhold their credence—incredible as the existence of such monsters may appear—from what they say they saw in the Lake. We should conclude that there are very few, if any, persons in Bear Lake Valley who doubt the statements which have been made. The Indians' traditions corroborate all that has been said of these creatures. It is well known that the Indians will not camp near the Lake, and they have never been known to bathe in its waters. They have persisted in stating that there were terrible monsters in the Lake, of which they were in fear, two

of their tribe having, within the memory of some of their number, been carried off by them. If one or two persons only had seen and described them, it might be set down, even if they were persons of good judgment and credibility, as an optical delusion; but they have been lately seen by numbers, and at different times and places, and their descriptions agree, and they also agree with the accounts of the Indians. Various plans have been suggested for the capture of one or more of them, but no attempt has as yet been made. We hope that some plan may be devised that will be successful. Until the question of their existence is settled, and something learned of their nature and habits, if such monsters are actually there, the Lake will not be a very common place of resort for fishermen. One of those who are said to have seen them last, timed their speed while passing from one well known point to another on the other side of the Lake, with his watch, and if the description can be relied upon, a boat would stand no chance of escaping if they were pursued or came in contact with it. Our readers who are familiar with the accounts we have published of these creatures, can form their own conclusions respecting them. The accounts are *fishy*, decidedly so; but we cannot dispute the persons who make them. Some of the persons who have seen them we know, and their truthfulness is unquestionable. We must believe they saw something remarkable, whether monsters or not; we hope time will soon decide.

Salt Lake City, August 26.

The drive between Logan and Wellsville is always quickly accomplished by President Young and his company. The road is good, and the ten miles is generally travelled within an hour. We reached there a little before sundown on Sunday evening. We heard in Salt Lake City that Wellsville crops were almost entirely cut off again this year by grasshoppers; but upon inquiry, were pleased to learn that the citizens had saved half their crop. This place has suffered more than any other in the valley; but we noticed no feeling of discouragement. The people have sufficient to keep them until

another harvest, and they are thankful that their condition is no worse. We were hospitably entertained, the Bishop (William Maughan) and the entire settlement being evidently pleased to have the President and his company stay with them. We were lulled to sleep that night by the sweet singing of the choir. Preceded by the brass and string bands, they went to the houses where President Young and the different members of the company were stopping, and serenaded them. This is a practice which prevails in the settlements, and the effect is very charming. Since our visit last year to the northern settlements, the improvement of choirs and bands in singing and music is very perceptible. The pleasure of the evening we spent in Logan was much enhanced by the delightful singing of the choir of that place in their serenades. Their selections were very fine, and were sung with much taste and feeling.

BRIGHAM CITY.

Leaving Wellsville on Monday morning, we reached Brigham City a little before noon. A School of the Prophets met at 12 a.m., and was organized by President Young, who spoke in a most pointed and powerful manner. His remarks will long be remembered by those who heard them. After dinner we drove to Ogden City, which place we reached at dusk. The greater portion of the company stopped at Bishop West's. A meeting had been appointed to be held at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 25th, at Centerville, Davis County. The company left Ogden at about 8.30 a.m. on Tuesday morning, and reached Centerville in time to eat dinner with Bishop Wm. R. Smith before meeting. The display here was very creditable to the good taste and good feelings of the Bishop and the people. A fine arch with the word WELCOME, painted in large letters, spanned the main street, and the children, with their banners and attired for the occasion, were drawn up to receive the company.

THE MEETING

Was addressed by Elders Geo. Q.

Cannon, Geo. Dunford, Wilford Woodruff, Joseph F. Smith, A. M. Musser, and President Young, in brief and pointed remarks.

At 6 p.m. the company reached Salt Lake City.

It would be difficult to place too high an estimate upon the value of these visits of President Young to the various settlements. The people have local officers, whose counsels and instructions are sound and reliable; but a visit from the Presidency and Twelve is refreshing to the officers and people. They partake of the spirit which prevails at head-quarters, and can better keep pace with their brethren who reside there. Without these visits the people might become narrowed up in their feelings and sectional. intercourse between the settlements, and between the officers of the Church who reside at this city and those who live elsewhere, has the tendency to prevent this. In the early days of our residence here, when President Young and his brethren visited the settlements, they had to go prepared to camp out. They took with them their own food, feed for their animals, bedding, &c., and they slept in their vehicles. But now all this has changed. The settlements are close together, and he and his companions can now travel from Salt Lake City to the extreme north and the extreme south, without being under the necessity of carrying any provisions or bedding, or camping out a single night. A still greater change awaits us ere long. It is not too much to expect that in a few years hence we will have a line of rails laid from one end of the Territory to the other, and if President Young wishes to attend a Conference at St. George, he can step into the cars on Saturday morning and be there by evening, and with a night's rest be ready for meeting next morning.

"Not in vain the distance beacons. Forward, forward, let us range,
Let the great world spin forever down the
ringing grooves of change."

The number of wrecks reported for the week ending Sept. 19th, was 58, making for the present year a total of 1460.

STATISTICS OF DRUNKENNESS.

A DAY IN THE POLICE COURT.

Civilization and barbarism in one picture—such is the scene in the Liverpool police court on any Monday throughout the year: civilization in the admirable machinery of the law, barbarism in the life and history of the wretched mortals arraigned before the stipendiary magistrate.

It is impossible not to admire the wonderful facility with which the prisoners are charged, sentenced, and remitted to their respective doom. The officials of the court seem expert in their several departments, by reason of the large and constant practice imposed upon them. If trade is prosperous, they are busy; if trade is drooping, they are still busy—through the heats of summer and the chill gloom of winter, always there are citizens at the bar, because at all seasons and under all circumstances Liverpool has its drunkards.

Here comes from the lower regions of the court some miserable specimen of humanity in the shape of a drunken man or woman, ushered promptly into view by the call of one of the officials. In a moment, some policeman or other, being duly sworn in accordance with the formula "The evidence you shall give touching this charge is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help your God," delivers his evidence in some such manner as the following:—"The prisoner at the bar, your worship, was drunk and disorderly in the street last night at eleven o'clock. I requested him several times to go home, but he refused to go, and I had to take him in charge." The magistrate immediately proceeds to ask two things—First, Is anything known of the prisoner; second, What has the prisoner to say touching the charge. Deeply interesting it is to listen to the replies. The former question is promptly answered by the governor of the main bridewell, who is placed in his allotted seat, with his books open before him. We were astonished at the tell-tale power he possessed. No prisoner seemed to elude his scrutiny who had at any

time been in that court before. The prisoners themselves in some instances seemed taken quite aback as he announced their antecedents to the magistrates. For instance, he would say—"The prisoner was here four years ago charged with drunkenness;" and again "The prisoner was here in '66—has been here altogether ten times;" and so on. This very minute and accurate acquaintance with the criminal class is highly creditable to our police administration.

The second question, addressed to the prisoner, received a different answer, according as the party was a "new" or an "old" hand. The latter generally gave the stereotyped reply "I am very sorry," having evidently found by experience that an admission of their guilt, and a seeming penitence had some weight with the magistrate. But if the party had not been previously there, we observed frequently a stout denial of the charge, some protesting that they had not tasted as much as a single drop. In such cases the bridewell keeper was usually appealed to, who instantly declared that the would-be innocent had been very drunk indeed; and in such instances it was quite evident that the testimony of the poor prisoner was at a greater discount than that of the official.

In the course of an hour, dozens of such cases are disposed of by the combined action of magistrate, clerk, crier, bridewell-keeper, and policemen; and their celerity is an obvious necessity while in a single day upwards of 100 drunken men and nearly 100 drunken women have to be adjudged, as was the case on Monday, August 17th.

What a humiliating spectacle is this, the most Christian land of all the earth, in the 19th century of the Christian era! England has cause to remember a day now known as "Black Friday." Liverpool has every week "Black Monday." The stoppage of banks and the collapse of credit are indeed the signal of gloom and wretchedness enough; but the beastliness, the violence, the blasphemy, the social

degradation, the temporal misery and moral ruin exhibited in our town on each returning Monday, reveal that a darker cloud than any financial crisis can bring has settled upon society.

Drunkenness is not only itself a crime against the law of earth and heaven, but it is also the parent of other crimes, small and large, and of every shape and hue. Take for example the following, amidst many others:—On Monday, Aug. 17th, a respectable woman, whilst drunk, striking a poor cripple; a drunken woman smashing the furniture and breaking 24 panes of glass in a house, and trying to destroy a little child lying in bed by pouring hot water over it; a young man, while drunk, striking a woman who was pregnant; two drunken men striking down the wife of an eating-house keeper of whom they had purchased provision, but for which they refused to pay; a man, while drunk, throwing himself into an earthenware shop, and smashing a quantity of the ware; a woman, while drunk, hiring a car, and, after being driven about, refusing to pay the fare; a drunken soldier implicated in the theft of a watch and putting it in pawn; a man, while drunk, destroying a policeman's eye by driving a poker through the brim of his hat.

Drunkenness is not only the source of crime, but of *misfortune* to the drunkard himself. For example, on Monday Aug. 17th, a drunken sailor who had signed articles to sail, and received an advance note, lost his ship, which had proceeded on her voyage, taking all his clothes with her, while the sailor himself was sentenced to eight weeks' imprisonment; a drunken mother, only a week confined, enduring agony in being separated from her child, and crying out in the court for her "baby;" two men stabbed by some one in the midst of a *melee* where a number of persons were drinking; a drunken woman separated from "four little weak children," seemingly with no one to provide for them, and she herself weeping at the thought of it; a drunken woman leaving her two little children in the street on Saturday night, who were taken in consequence to the workhouse, she herself supplicating that her youngest child

of five months might be brought to her in the bridewell; others were arraigned as vagrants sleeping in the brickfields, in danger of suffocation, or begging for a morsel of bread or a copper; children and adults with "no home" in all this world, arising either from the improvidence of themselves or that of others. Such were some of the cases in our police court in this year of grace 1868.

Heathendom in any part of the world could not furnish a greater mass of depravity, excepting where heathenism itself is groaning beneath the tyranny of strong drink, as is, alas, too much the case.

How many are the lessons one can learn by a single visit to the police court! It is a most efficient school, and none need return from it uneducated as to the facts of human nature and the facts of human temptation. Will the reader please to follow us while we record some of the impressions left on the mind?

1. *The Police Court is but very slightly a Remedy for Drunkenness.*—The drunkards are usually punished (except in the case of a first offence), either by fine or imprisonment. The object of this punishment is not vindictive, but to deter from a repetition of the crime. But the facts of the case are very discouraging to those who look for the reclamation of the drunken, for it is evident that the penal remedy is very unsuccessful. If the drunken never re-appeared in court, or came back but once or twice more in their lifetime, there would then be an evident triumph for the law. But it was painful to note how often the prisoners had been there before on the same charge. We shall give a few of the higher numbers:—Three persons had been up before ten times; four persons had been 16 times; two persons had been 28 times; one person 33 times; another 45 times; another 48 times; and one woman not less than 63 times. "Old familiar faces" were these to the officials. "Five shillings and costs" has failed to frighten them from the place; and again and again they turn up, the same individuals, but each time lower sunken in their shameless degradation. Would it not be better to largely increase the

penalties? Suppose that the lowest punishment were a month's hard labor, would there not possibly be fewer drunkards? The penalty against drunkenness in the two courts of earth and heaven—how disproportionate: in the one case, five shillings and costs—in the other, exclusion from everlasting glory; for it is written, "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven."

2. *The Growing Degeneracy of Women.* Nearly 100 women were charged with drunkenness and its concomitant crimes. Hundreds more were up and down the town, passing from gin palace to gin palace. Some of those unhappy women whom we saw were apparently among the dregs of society—others were marked by every appearance of respectability. It is said that the ancient Romans would condemn to death a woman who had taken wine. With such a law in England it is highly probable that a multitude of women would be saved who are now permitted to drink themselves to death. It is certain that Liverpool is becoming a most dangerous place for the gentle sex. Public-house drinking is now an established thing among the women of our town, and the evil seems extending every week.

3. *The Evils of the Sunday Liquor Traffic.*—Not fewer than 77 persons were noted down as drunk on Sunday, Aug. 16th, according to the evidence of the police. On that sacred day the law of the land permitted some 2500 public houses and beerhouses to ply their trade in this town. Every kind of drink could be had for money through eight hours of the day. There is no wonder that on that day scores of those we saw on Monday were drunk. Had all such places been closed, as they should have been, these unfortunate people might have been sober in the midst of their families, and in church or chapel worshipping Him who made them.

4. *The Increasing Juvenility of our Drunkards.*—We were struck with the fact of so many young men, and even boys, and of so many young women, who had been taken up for being drunk and riotous. This fact seemed to strike the magistrate, who very appropriately remonstrated with a boy-

drunkard who stood before him charged with being drunk and disorderly on Sunday. His defence was that some other boys had forced him to drink. Young women from cotton warehouses, and numerous others, were charged with fighting and assaulting the passers-by. It is much to be feared that our youthful drunkards are rapidly increasing. What a prospect for the future of Liverpool!

5. *The Demoralizing Influence of Public Houses.*—Public houses, in the eye of the law, are very harmless things—supposed simply to furnish "refreshment" to man and beast. We believe that not one person in the court could be pointed out who had not become drunk in some gin palace or beerhouse. Some of these persons went in because they happened to pass by, some because invited by others, some in order to drown their care, some in order to have "a spree." But what if no such place were opened on Saturday or Sunday. It is probable that not half a dozen people would have appeared on Monday before the magistrate. Never did the British Legislature commit a greater blunder than in the creation of the liquor traffic, which has become the grand fountain of our crime and lunacy and pauperism, and which burdens the land with taxation and fills it with sorrow.

Similar Mondays will return again, —but not forever will they continue to come. No; the case is too bad, the disease is too loathsome, the curse is too heavy, to be prolonged everlastingly. There shall yet dawn a Monday when in all this world a drunkard shall not be known. But ere that blissful day shall appear, a still darker night must come.

The intoxicating cup is still rising in popularity. The proprietors of a large establishment proclaim through the press, that more of a certain kind of alcoholic drink is now consumed in one month, than was the case a short time since during the whole year. We have entered upon what is essentially the age of luxury, and the greatest of luxuries seems to be the bottle. Yes—society will yet witness our poor country more smitten with the national curse than it is to-day. And yet how

ample is the remedy! Suppose the Christian church all through the land were to give up this one agent of evil. Suppose an English Parliament were to seal the doom of the liquor traffic; when England in her social regeneration might chant the lay of ancient times—"For, lo, the winter is past:

the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come." Then would the police courts of our country be handed over, for the most part, to uses less dishonorable to man and more beneficial to the realm.

J. J.

—*Liverpool Mercury*.

A SCENE IN A WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

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On Sunday evening the usual service was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Crosby, Isle of Man, the preacher on the occasion being a young man from Douglas, who selected as his text the words "What think ye of Christ?" The preacher dwelt very largely upon the character, teaching, and atonement of Christ, and concluded half an hour's useful and what was considered to be orthodox discourse, by appealing to his hearers what they thought of Christ as their personal Savior and Redeemer. As soon as the sermon was over, and before the conclusion of the service, up jumped a hearer who was seated in one of the pews, and asked the preacher what he thought of the divinity of Christ? adding that he had not favored the congregation with his opinions on that subject. He should be obliged if the preacher would please to state his opinions on that subject, as Methodist pulpits were never intended for such doctrine as they had heard on that night. The preacher, who certainly appeared to be very much taken aback by the inquiry, rose and said he was sorry those remarks had been made, more particularly as the gentleman making them had misunderstood his discourse. He believed in the divinity of Christ as thoroughly as any of his hearers—that Christ was God, and that God was manifested in Christ. At this juncture a gentleman in the gallery called out "Put out the hymn." The hymn was accordingly "put out" and sung, after which prayer was offered, and the congregation was dis-

missed. We understand that the gentleman who, in the first instance, interrupted the service, will have to answer for his conduct at the next quarterly meeting, as it is feared that if hearers are allowed to be so very critical, there will soon be a very great falling off in the number of preachers.

—*Mona's Herald*.

This incident reminds us of another which occurred some years ago in a rural district in the island, where, considering the population, there are probably more lay preachers than in any other part of her Majesty's dominions. A Douglas grocer, fancying that he had a special call to preach the Gospel, proceeded to try his maiden effort in a small Methodist chapel amongst the hills. The introductory services were got over very comfortably, and the preacher then gave out for his text the words "What think ye of Christ?" After uttering these words he could proceed no further. There was a long pause, and then he read the text a second time. There was again silence, and it appeared as if the speaker's tongue refused to utter any word but the words of the text. For the third time he read the passage, "What think ye of Christ?" A grey-headed old farmer immediately rose, and in the quaintest Manx style said, "Ah, we think bravely of him, but we want to know what *you* think." The grocer returned to his shop a sadder if not a wiser man.—*Liverpool Mercury*, Sept. 25th.

A wag has truly said, that if some men could come out of their coffins and read the inscriptions on their tombstones, they would think they had got into the wrong grave.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1868.

NO REASON FOR DISCOURAGEMENT.

A RUMOR originated, how we have never learned, and for a while spread somewhat extensively, that all the Elders on foreign missions were to be recalled, and all the Saints were to be gathered this season. How such a rumor could have gained so much credence as seems to have been given to it in many places we are somewhat at a loss to know, for, in all the then Missions we have as yet heard from, baptisms were usually frequent, and the scattered Saints well knew that very many of them were unable to do much, if anything, towards defraying the expenses of such a journey.

True, they had heard that great efforts were being made for their emancipation by their brethren in Utah, and so far the report was quite correct; for, comparatively speaking, and under the circumstances, the amount of money and stock donated, and the number of teams sent to transport the immigration from the railroad, were truly marvellous, even to those most familiar with the circumstances and spirit of the people. But did that large and open-handed liberality, together with all the Saints abroad could do, or deemed proper to do, for defraying their own expenses, suffice for gathering all of those already in the Church, to say nothing of the numbers at times being added by baptism! So far as we have learned, and as doubtless you yourselves know, probably not half, if near so many, of the then number were removed by the faithful, most liberal and strenuous exertions both at home and abroad for gathering the largest possible number—exertions put forth under a lively realizing sense of the great benefits and blessings attending the gathering as the way opens under the providences of our God.

It was but natural that those who believed the rumor and still remained should feel disappointed, but we are pleased to learn that more correct information is fast dissipating that feeling, and that wherever such information has extended the brethren are imbued with renewed zeal and energy in their efforts to accomplish or, so far as they may be able, assist in accomplishing their own deliverance at the earliest practicable date. The reasons obvious to all for each one's doing all he consistently can towards furthering his own emigration, are the requirements alike obligatory upon all to practice diligence, economy and self-denial, and the fact that their brethren in the Mountains are not as yet superabundantly blest with wealth, and have the wants of themselves and families and claims of a public character to provide for, often under the inconveniences attending a scarcity of money.

Quite familiar from the beginning with the feelings and circumstances of the Saints in Utah, and becoming somewhat acquainted with the condition and

surroundings of those in this Mission, it seems a matter of regret that some have felt constrained to withdraw the small amounts they had already to their credit for their emigration; but we hope this has been done only through the compulsion of stringent necessity induced by sickness, lack of employment, or other like good and sufficient cause. It is quaintly said that "the Lord helps those who help themselves," and we know of no good reason why any one should be exonerated from doing all the good he can, included in which is providing for all of his own wants to the best of his ability, leaning or depending as little as is reasonable upon assistance from others. This course produces the more energy, self-reliance, economy, and true dignity, and is in every way productive of more individual and general prosperity and good. It is written: "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and we trust that this important truth may receive a proper observance, that each one may rightly do all within his power, and that individual deposits may be increased rather than diminished, so far as may be short of real, unavoidable necessity.

At latest information it was expected that the Union Pacific Railroad, which is the name given to that portion of the inter-oceanic railway now being built from the Missouri river westerly, would establish a depot within some 160 miles of Salt Lake City by the 15th of this month, and long lines of grading are already completed at many places between that point and the City, and laying the rails will continue to be vigorously prosecuted without interruption save, if any, by inclement winter weather. Many most familiar with the progress of this great work were sanguine that the locomotive whistle would wake the echoes of Salt Lake on or before the 1st of January, 1869. Be this as it may, there is every prospect that the road will be completed to Salt Lake Valley before the weather next season may be thought favorable for again forwarding the emigration. This will do away with the necessity of sending out trains to meet and bring in freight and passengers, and will render the journey very speedy and pleasant, but it also involves the outlay of money alone to defray the fares and incidental expenses of the trip.

Money, which for a time had been quite scarce, is again flowing into the Territory through the labor of its citizens on the railroad, and some perhaps through other channels; but many of the laborers will need all and more than their wages will amount to, as, in addition to their usual expenses, they have their provisions to buy, through loss of their crops by the ravages of the locusts. Those ravages have no doubt also prevented a considerable influx of money through the export of fruit and grain, for it was anticipated that the surplus would be small, if any. However, that destruction will redound to the benefit of the faithful and obedient, and all things will unite together for good, unto the accomplishment, in their times and seasons, of the purposes of Him who ever ordereth in wisdom.

Without doubt, so far as at present advised, the Saints at home will again next season do all in their power, consistent with more pressing home counsels and duties, to assist their brethren abroad, but we have glanced at the monied condition of Utah lest again, as in the past season, more might be expected of their liberality than they could by any possibility compass, and some be again disappointed. This information is also given at so early a date, that each one, beginning at once, may avail himself of every opportunity for doing all in his power to help himself. And in this connection please permit the kindly suggestion to improve, from now, every good chance for disposing of surplus

articles to the best advantage for money, for, though freight is cheap across the ocean, it is dear on the railroads, and your surplus luggage will not sell to advantage, if at any price, in New York, and it cannot be forwarded from there, unless you are able to pay the freight. And in the great majority of instances much surplus or needless luggage, even though you are able to pay the freight, is better sold before you start, and the proceeds thereof, if you are not in need, used to assist the poor, to be refunded with their future ability, for you can soon again accumulate in your new homes such articles as are not necessary in the long journey thither.

Preaching the Gospel and gathering Israel are important duties near and dear to our beloved President and all the Saints in Utah, and it is hoped that the Elders and Saints abroad will labor as zealously and faithfully for their own welfare and the interests of the Church and kingdom of God upon the earth, for then will deliverance come in the allotments of His wisdom, and none need gainsay, be despondent, or in any way discouraged in regard to the great work of the gathering.

✓ "STATISTICS OF DRUNKENNESS."—We present our readers, in this number of the STAR, with one of those sad pictures of life, by no means confined to England, that is a source of sorrow to all well-thinking men. Drunkenness is one of those peculiar sins that have overcome, not only the ignorant and depraved, but the educated and well-meaning. The love of intoxicating liquor, that leads to this sin, and the difficulty to overcome this depraved taste, its universality and the number of its votaries, are proven by the existence and the support of the numerous "Wine and Spirit Vaults" and "Gin Palaces" that glare at the corners of the streets. These "palaces," as they are called, are built in what might be termed a very flashy style. They are elaborate with brass, pewter and glass, burnished bright and shining; large plate glass windows let in the light by day, and at night they are brilliantly illuminated with gas, aided by brightly polished reflectors which gives them a warm enticing air of comfort and pleasure. The walls are paneled with looking glasses, vases of flowers and ornaments are placed in a conspicuous position, to give a tone of brilliancy and enticement. The liquors are advertized in bright showy colors, and everything is studied to allure. These "palaces" are visited by all classes for the purpose of drinking; it is considered a token of good fellowship, or friendly feeling, to invite a friend or acquaintance to "take something," and a man is thought quite a curiosity who only drinks when he is thirsty, and then only drinks water. It is not that there is any pleasant taste about the liquor alone that men drink, but for the sensation it produces after it is taken; the glass of liquor is drank down as quickly as one would take a glass of medicine. It is an unhealthy, false stimulant that ruins the natural action of the stomach and of the brain, and a habit that every man having honorable pride should firmly discountenance. There would be no drunkenness if there was no temperate drinking, it is this that leads to drunkenness, and swells their numbers. The poor haggard, poverty-stricken wretch that reels along the sidewalk, and is seldom sober, was once a temperate drinker and drank temperately for years, only occasionally getting drunk, before he became thus abased.

Drunkenness like every other sin is insidious; few, if any, become drunk-

ards at once or with any intent ; the habit of drinking is contracted by degrees. It is frequently commenced under the impression that it is good for health ; a most erroneous impression ; for where there are plenty of "Gin Palaces," there are plenty of Druggists who gain a most lucrative business. Naturally man requires but little liquid of any kind. Nature has within the human system so many fountains that supply the stomach from the glands, rendering it unnecessary for the natural man to require anything but good pure water to quench his thirst. Milk to a healthy stomach possesses far more properties for nourishing the body than any fermented liquid that was ever made. No honest physician that understood the human system, ever recommended Ales or Spirituous Liquors as conducive to health or necessary for vitality. There is a sin in this temperate drinking, it is unnatural, unnecessary, and unhealthy ; it produces a corrupt, debasing influence on society. See the foolish mechanic enticed to the degrading Beershops, spending his hard earned wages in that, that he does not need, and will do him no good but harm ; spending the means that his family need for their comfort and happiness at home, in his own selfish gluttony ; he is so lost to self-respect, so lost to the principles of refinement and virtue, that he prefers the associations of his companions in a filthy room reeking with the fumes of bad tobacco and beer, to the delightful charms of a happy domesticated fire-side ; enjoying the pure society of an affectionate, loving wife and children, and endeavoring to live the higher, purer and more manly life.

Oh ! man, man, where are your senses that you suffer yourselves to become the slaves of such unmanly vices ? Such is the unfortunate state of society caused by this temperate drinking, that the wise man who refuses to drink that which his good sense tells him would impair his digestion and weaken his constitution, is scoffed and jeered at, called "milksop" and other names ; ridiculous verses are sung in derision of men who do not drink, and rude rhymes sung in praise of good(!) liquor. Men generally are very sensitive of ridicule, and being assailed on this weak point are often tempted, against their own good sense, to put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains, when their manhood should have given them power to resist. Drunkenness not only destroys the body, but it also destroys the soul, it shuts out the joys of a future life, and denies an entrance into the kingdom of God. (1 Cor. vi, 10.) The fearful misery that is caused by drunkenness is heartrending, and the appalling crime it causes is a daily subject for the newspapers.

The Saints are the "salt of the earth," and they should utterly discountenance temperate drinking ; this is required of them and has been for years. It is discountenanced at home in the mountains, and the Elders on missions from Zion know that they are doing wrong if they do not advocate this principle by EXAMPLE. Temperate drinking is a useless expenditure of means, it is an unhealthy practice, and should certainly be avoided by all who are called to be Saints.

Temperance is a bridle of gold ; he who uses it rightly is more like a god than a man.—BURTON.

Temperance keeps the senses clear and unembarrassed, and makes them seize the object with more keenness and satisfaction. It appears with life in the face, and decorum in the person ; it gives you the command of your head, secures your health, and preserves you in a condition for business.—JEREMY COLLIER.

CORRESPONDENCE

✓ ENGLAND.

Faversham, Kent, Sep. 23, 1868.
President A. Carrington.

Dear Brother,—It is with no small degree of pleasure that I sit down to pen a few lines to you, with whom I have been intimately acquainted for so many years, both in spiritual and temporal matters, and whom I have always found a kind and wise counselor.

Since we met in our mountain home, many changes have taken place in the great Babylon, but greater ones in the tops of the mountains; for many that were full of life in the latter-day work, having received certain keys, have passed away to the world of spirits to await the resurrection of the just. Amongst these a great and noble chief, whose forehead was wrinkled with the cares and responsibilities of this latter-day work; but, he has gone from our gaze to mingle with the just, and to preach the Gospel to those who had not an opportunity to hear it here. I earnestly pray that we may live as brother H. C. Kimball lived, and die as he died, a man of God.

I am happy to say I am enjoying my mission in this my native land; although I have had to endure sickness to a great extent since I have been here, I have never lost sight of the promises made me by the servants of God ere I left my happy home in the west. By the prayer of faith and the holy ordinances, I have been healed and have been enabled, with but one exception, to visit all the Saints.

I have found good honest people here and in the Leeds Conference, where I was laboring for some time, who have been faithful twenty and twenty-five years. Many of these I believe to be such as President Young would call the *Lord's poor*, for I have lived with them and know that they are true Latter-day Saints, and I hope the time for their deliverance is at hand. Such Saints as these are always glad to see or hear from you, there is a sincerity in all their actions, while the others are only superficial.

This Conference being so large, and

being alone, I was not able to visit as I could wish, but now that brother Fisher is here to assist me, all will be well. I am glad to inform you that the Saints are feeling well in the work they are engaged in, but not more than your brother. I thank God that he put it into the mind of President Young to send me into the world to preach the Gospel; it has been the greatest blessing that could have been given me. I think if my brethren in the peaceful Utah could be made to sense this happy feeling, President Young would be continually beset with applicants.

I hope during my stay here, and through coming time, that I may continue faithful to the end, doing my duty and keeping the commandments of God, that when the happy time of returning shall come, I may depart with your blessing, the blessing of those with whom I have labored, and also those that sent me from Zion; then shall I be happy to return to the dear and loved ones at home.

May God's blessing ever be with you in this strange land, and give you every blessing that you require in your high and holy calling.

My love to all in the office, and accept the same from yours in the Gospel,

JAMES NEEDHAM.)

Edinburgh, Sep. 30, 1868.
President A. Carrington.

Dear Brother,—I feel it a duty, as well as a privilege, to lay before you in a few words the condition of my field of labor, and the feelings and desires of the Saints over whom I am called, by the grace of God, to preside.

My field, numerically speaking, is small, numbering, all told, about 430 souls; but it extends over a large scope of country. The Saints are very much scattered, and it is difficult in some instances for them to attend meetings; it is also difficult, and in some instances impossible, for me to visit all the Saints at their homes. To overcome this difficulty as much as possible, and to have the opportunity

of meeting with the Saints as often as I can, I have divided the Conference into four districts, and I visit one of these each week, and hold district meetings on the Sabbath. The Saints assemble from the different Branches in the immediate neighborhood, and we rejoice in our meetings together, and in the manifestations of the good Spirit.

I am happy, I may say proud, to report the Saints of the Edinburgh Conference feeling well, and enjoying the Spirit of the Gospel. The spirit of emigration is predominant with the Saints; although they are very poor, scarcely able to subsist upon the scanty pittance allowed for their labor, still

they are directing their energies and their pence towards their deliverance, and they feel to put their trust in the God of Israel, who will "help those who help themselves." A better feeling has not been felt among the Saints since I came here, than is made manifest at the present time. I feel to rejoice in my labors, and to be thankful for the inestimable blessings that I receive from my God. I am well and hearty, and rejoice in the great latter-day work.

May God bless you and prosper you in your labors. I remain, with kind love to all in the office, yours truly,

JAMES SHARP.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT CALLAO.

The following letters give a harrowing description of the first shocks of the earthquake at Callao:—

Callao, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1868.

This evening, just as I was about mailing this letter for the steamer of to-morrow morning, at about five o'clock, the three most terrible and alarming shocks of an earthquake which has visited Callao in seven years were made manifest. For full five minutes the heavy, rolling, rumbling shock continued, rocking the furniture, and even the houses themselves, with such violence that persons could hardly keep their feet, and an instantaneous rush was made for the street. Here the sight beggared description. All the affrighted people kneeling and praying in the open street, crossing themselves, and falling in deep swoons full length on the pavement; old women kneeling with both arms upraised, screaming and crying, the great bell of Santa Rosa Church tolling and tolling, while the terrified people fled in crowds within the sacred enclosure, and the great steeple swayed and cracked as if every moment it would fall upon and crush the affrighted masses. As far as the eye could see down the long, narrow street, the very street itself rose and fell in long billowy undulations, while out in the

bay the ships tossed up and down under the violence of the tremendous internal jar. While I write thousands of the poor ignorant natives, Cholos, &c., are on foot and walking with all speed up to Lima, and the cars are so packed with human beings, that a special train has been put on to accommodate those fleeing to Lima. The reason of this is the absurd rumor that the sea is coming in, and hundreds of people stand upon the mole, watching the ebb and flow of the tide, and insisting in their fear that the sea is rising and coming in. As Callao of old was destroyed, not by the ground opening, but by the sea uprising like a mighty mountain and overwhelming the place and people, so the horror and fright among the people is the second engulfing of the sea. Had the shock been as severe as it was protracted and incessant, every building in Callao must have been toppled down. The weather has been very cloudy the past few days, and the earthquake that has just shaken the solid earth (and the nerves as well) of Callao, is the most terrible one that has visited the place in seven years, and never one of such long continuance.

Callao, Friday, 9 a.m., Aug. 14, 1868.

Last night was the most fearful night

of horrors that Peru has ever known. The sea was rising until midnight, and actually came in 50 feet over the mole, and submerged all the lower floors of the stores and buildings on the streets nearest the water. Ships lying at anchor broke their moorings and drifted into each other. The American man-of-war Powhattan, lying here, was run into by a ship, breaking the iron jib-boom of the Powhattan, and the Powhattan, as well as all the Peruvian men-of-war lying here, steamed up and went away out to sea. There seemed to be a regular

under-current of whirlpool, so that ships went whirling round and round! Thousands of people walked the streets all night, and this morning the stores are closed, and Callao seems deserted. A feeling of terror prevails that this may be a second St. Thomas affair; and if there should be another earthquake to-day affairs would look dangerous. Ships are torn and battered, and the sea at the present writing boils and bubbles like a great whirlpool. Things look doubtful.

I write this as the mail closes, and have only a moment.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A waterspout fell at Nimes recently, and converted the lower streets for a time into rivers. The hollow of the Alais Railway became a torrent, and two lads in attempting to cross it on their way from school were drowned.

The mortality in India from the venomous bites of snakes is greater than generally supposed. Dr. Shortt, of Madras, has published a return showing that in 1865 as many as 1890 persons lost their lives from this cause in the Madras presidency alone.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.—The "Mark Lane Express" says that at the present moderate rates for wheat prices seem to be everywhere settling, and with an average price of 55s. 5d. for the wheat of this year's growth, which is fully 5s. per quarter above the usual quality, the public, if served well by millers and bakers, may be well content. This year the quality of the wheat is so fine that bad bread means either bad management or fraud.

NEWLY INVENTED ARMOUR PLATING.—The Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" says—Some interesting experiments were made during the Emperor's stay at the camp of Chalons of a newly invented armour plating, designed to be substituted for steel plates. It is made of felt, vegetable fibres, and a textile fabric, which are so compounded and submitted to the action of powerful machinery that it acquires all the solidity of cast metal. The inventor is an Italian, M. Muratory, and he first offered his discovery to the Government of his own country, and on their declining to purchase it found means to submit it to the examination of the Emperor. His Majesty received the inventor with much courtesy, and gave order that every opportunity should be afforded him of exemplifying the utility and efficiency of his invention. It was tested both as armour plates for ships and in the form of breastplates, for which latter the material appeared to be particularly adapted, owing to its light weight and its resistance to shot and bayonet thrusts. The famous Chassepot could not send a ball through it, though fired at half the distance the gun can carry, and a revolver discharged close to the breast of the wearer of this armour would inflict no injury. Certain improvements were shown to be required, which it is said can be successfully effected. The Emperor gave orders that the invention should be tested on a large scale as armour plating for ships. The great advantage of the new material is that it can be furnished at a fifth part of the cost of steel plates, and that the holes made by the balls close up of themselves, and present only small apertures, which can be very easily stopped, while the repairs of a steel plate, owing to the rigidity of the metal, are expensive and troublesome.

We should not retain the remembrance of faults we have once forgiven.

A singular disease has been discovered among the cattle in Warren county, Iowa. When attacked the cattle swell under the throat, have the symptoms of being poisoned by a rattlesnake, are perfectly wild, have convulsions, and die in a few hours.

New York papers state that an Armenian from Constantinople has been in that city arranging for the emigration to the Southern States of a colony of 200 Armenian families. They desire to find a land of religious liberty where they may settle, and American missionaries have recommended the Southern States, with a climate similar to that of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. It is supposed that if the first colony should be successful, several thousands of Armenians will follow it.

Since the establishment of the Divorce Court, in 1858, and down to the end of 1867, it has pronounced 1279 decrees for dissolution of marriage—namely, 24 in 1858, 117 in 1859, 103 in 1860, 196 in 1861, 123 in 1862, 134 in 1863, 168 in 1864, 179 in 1865, 116 in 1866, 119 in 1867. In the same period the court pronounced 213 decrees for judicial separation of man and wife. The number of marriages in England in the nine years has averaged about 175,000 a-year.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.—Alexandria, Oct. 1.—While the Viceroy of Egypt was visiting an illumination in a narrow street at Cairo, an attempt was made to assassinate him by dropping a steel ball, armed with sharp barbs, on his head. The ball fell against the carriage, and no gunpowder being used, the Viceroy escaped uninjured. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrator of this act. On His Highness's arrival at Alexandria, the foreign Consuls will present an address to him congratulating him on his escape.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR 1868. The Board of Trade has made known the chief results of the official agricultural inquiry for 1868. The number of acres under wheat in 1868 was 278,334 more than in 1867, being an increase of 8.2 per cent. There were 109,963 fewer acres under barley, the decrease, on comparison with 1867, being 4.9 per cent. In live stock, cattle show an increase of 8.5 per cent., sheep of 6.1 per cent., and pigs 22 per cent. Land under potatoes in Great Britain this year is 539,554 acres, against 492,217 acres in 1867. The acreage under hops shows a slight increase. *Liverpool Mercury.*

A BISHOP AND HIS CLERGY.—Some of the Church of England clergymen in the diocese of Carlisle have come into collision with their Bishop, Dr. Waldegrave. At Penrith a few weeks ago, at a meeting of clergymen, some rules were adopted for the purpose of enjoining a more reverential mode of conducting funerals in accordance with the prayer book. They recommended the burning of candles day and night near a corpse, and the use of the processional cross at the burial, and the offering up of prayers and the "holy eucharistic sacrifice" "on behalf of the members of Christ's body," were suggested by documents circulated with these rules. The bishop, in a letter just published, strongly denounces these practices as an attempt to introduce superstitious usages abolished at the time of the Reformation.

GAMBLING IN NEW YORK.—There is in New York an association for the prevention of gambling. The society employs detectives to visit the gambling saloons, and procure evidence for the suppression of these establishments. It is the business of these agents also to ascertain the names and occupations of those who frequent the gambling rooms, and a list of the persons thus detected is sent periodically to the subscribers to the society, that they may know who are the persons wasting their money, or perhaps the money of their employers, in gambling. Many large houses of business subscribe. In the month of August the society's agents detected among the gamblers 68 clerks of mercantile houses, and in the previous six months reported 623 cases. It is stated that there are in New York and Brooklyn 1017 policy and lottery offices, and 163 faro banks, and that their net annual gains are not less than \$36,000,000.